

fortified ridge from east Kookan mountain to the western extremity. The Russian fought as it had previously done, this would have at least taken days to accomplish and would have cost many lives.

#### Intimation of Surrender.

The first definite intimation of the Russian intention to surrender came at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of January 1, when the Russian envoys approached the Japanese lines south of the village of Shushiyin. They were met by a Japanese staff officer, to whom they delivered the letter from Gen. Stoessel to Gen. Nogi asking to have a time for parley arranged.

In this letter, as already known, Gen. Stoessel admitted the helplessness of further continuing the struggle and that he was prepared to surrender in order to save the lives of the remnant of the brave garrison which had fought so long and so well, provided suitable terms could be arranged. He asked for a conference to settle these terms.

At 11 o'clock Monday morning and rode to the appointed place. Shortly before 1 o'clock the Russian commissioners arrived, accompanied by a cavalry escort. The conference took place with few preliminaries at the village of Shushiyin at 1 o'clock yesterday (Monday) afternoon and lasted until 8 o'clock at night.

#### NO HEART TO CELEBRATE.

Russian Christmas Will Be Solemn and Mournful Affair.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—The fall of Port Arthur has taken all the heart out of the approaching festivities of the Russian Christmas. It is even proposed to dispense with the illuminations and decorations.

The churches are filled with mourning friends and relatives of the fallen heroes of the fortress. A national service in the Kazan cathedral at which the Emperor and the Imperial family will be present is arranged for tomorrow.

The zemstvo and town councils of many cities, including St. Petersburg, have adjourned as a result of the public calamity, and subscriptions have already been started to erect a monument to Gen. Kondratenko, who was killed at Port Arthur.

The unmistakable grief of the people is accompanied by unendurable suffering against the Government. The papers are openly blaming the military censorship for keeping the public in the dark as to the true situation of the fortress and allowing its surrender to come as a surprise.

They are using this as a text to show the necessity for the people into the Government's confidence and are continuing their attacks on the bureaucrats whose bloodless lips repeat the same old lie whenever it is proposed that the sovereign should hear the voice of the people.

#### BANQUET AT PORT ARTHUR.

Victorious Army to Celebrate in the Wrecked Fortress.

HEADQUARTERS OF THIRD JAPANESE ARMY AT PORT ARTHUR, Jan. 4, via Fusan.—The formal entry of the Japanese into Port Arthur January 5 will be marked by a banquet in the city January 10.

The reason for the surrender of the fortress is explained by the Japanese in the main line of the outer defenses. The position of the fortress gave the besiegers the key to the fortress of the city. The hills in the rear were not fortified and afforded a full cover for the assaulting forces.

#### RUSSIAN WAR LOAN.

Subscription Lists Open in Germany, Russia and Holland.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Prospectus for the new Russian loan of \$1,000,000 will be issued tomorrow or Friday. Subscription lists will be opened in Germany, Russia and Holland on January 12. The price of the issue in Germany will be 95 percent of the nominal value.

The bankers have paid in the Russian treasury 50 percent of the terms are considered unfavorable for Russia, as the holders can demand redemption at a rate of 6 percent interest.

It is recently bankers in Berlin having relations with Russia asked whether Russia would have to pay 5 percent, replied: "Why, Russia is not bankrupt."

#### Port Arthur Key to Peace.

TOKIO, Jan. 4.—A m.—The Jiji, in discussing the capture of Port Arthur, reviews the price paid in lives and says: "We ought to keep Port Arthur in our hands as long as our Empire exists. Port Arthur is the key to peace in the Far East, and it is our duty to keep the key in our hands."

#### Declared Prisoners of War.

TOKIO, Jan. 4.—Commander Pelen and a Lieutenant of the Russian fleet.

"I thank Dr. Pierce for the kind advice he gave when I wrote to him."

"I am thankful to the friend who first recommended your medicine," writes Mrs. Annie M. Brock, of Sumner, Pa. "I have a twelve pound baby, three weeks old. I took three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' before my baby was a week old. It was only one hour and a half. Have had five children, and before this time had a severe time, lasting two or three days, and never was able to do any work for about two months afterward. Now I am doing all the work for four children. My friends say I look better now than ever. I was told one of my sisters to take 'Favorite Prescription,' which she did, and when her child was born the first day was only one hour. She has better health now than since her marriage, some years ago. We cannot praise Dr. Pierce's medicine enough. I thank Dr. Pierce for the kind advice he gave when I wrote to him. Whenever I see other women suffering I tell them about your wonderful medicine."

The benefits resulting from a consultation by letter with Dr. Pierce are testified to by thousands of grateful women who have been made new women by his medical advice and fatherly concern given absolutely without cost or fee.

Sick and suffering, especially those suffering from chronic diseases, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential.

Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best medicine for the cure of womanly ills. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It is the best preparative for maternity, giving the mother strength to give her child, and making the baby's advent practically painless.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription contains no alcohol and is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Government After Big Beef Combine

Attorney-General Moody Presents Brief in Supreme Court Alleging Conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The brief of the Government in the case of Swift & Co. vs. the United States, known as the Beef Trust case prepared by Attorney-General Moody, was presented to the Supreme court of the United States today. The brief is devoted principally to an argument to show that the packers are engaged in a conspiracy to monopolize interstate commerce in fresh meats.

The Attorney-General says: "It may be remarked that judges have differed as to the validity of aggregations of capital effected by some forms of organic union between several smaller and competing corporations, and economists are far from agreeing that such aggregations, within limitations, are hurtful. So, too, associations of manufacturers to regulate production, which a restricted area have not always been condemned by courts and have sometimes been approved by publicists."

"But has a responsible voice yet been heard to justify, legally or economically, a conspiracy or agreement between nearly all the producers of a commodity necessary to life by which the confederates acquire absolute control and dominion over the production and sale and distribution of that commodity throughout the entire territory of a nation with the power at will to raise prices to the consumer of the finished product and lower prices to the producer of the raw material?"

"Yet such is the case now at the bar of this court, a conspiracy to control the market of the nation for fresh meats, that it does control it and that its control is merciless and oppressive. The facts known of all men proceed to the consideration of the Statehood bill and the Democrats solidly against that measure. A motion by Mr. Nelson spoke at length in advocacy of the bill.

Platt of New York reported a resolution for the printing of 10,000 copies of the report of the commissioner of corporations and accepted an amendment suggested by Mr. Bailey, providing for printing with the report a decision of the Supreme court of the United States, which he said in the report of the committee on the bill, which was adopted.

On motion to proceed to consideration the vote was 31 yeas to 17 nays.

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## STATEHOOD BILL BEFORE SENATE

### Democrats Against Its Consideration.

Senator Heyburn Voted With Them, but Majority Favor It.

Senator Nelson Argues in Support of Uniting Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Upon reconvening today after the holiday recess the Senate plunged directly into the consideration of the bill for the admission of two States to be composed of Arizona and New Mexico and Oklahoma and Indian Territory. A motion by Mr. Beveridge to take up the bill prevailed by a two-thirds majority.

Mr. Heyburn, who renewed his effort to get up the pure food bill, voted with the Democrats on one roll call, but with this exception the Republican solidly proceeded to the consideration of the Statehood bill and the Democrats solidly against that measure. A motion by Mr. Nelson spoke at length in advocacy of the bill.

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and," a responsible and widely-circulated publication, has specifically charged that he conspired with certain well-known capitalists to raise a large corruption fund to be used to promote the election of the Republican candidate for President and Vice-President, and that they did raise \$5,000,000, to be expended to "turn at least five of the doubtful States" and.

Whereas, during the campaign of 1904 it was directly and emphatically charged by Judge Alton B. Parker, a prominent candidate for the office of President, and by other citizens of great prominence and high repute, belonging to both the Republican and Democratic parties, as well as by many independent and responsible journals, that large sums of money had been contributed by or extorted from numerous corporations, to be used to influence the elections then pending for President and Vice-President of the United States; and

Whereas, the President in his last message sent to Congress, December 6, 1904, took official cognizance of the growing tendency to corrupt the electorate and did in direct terms recommend the enactment of laws to prevent bribery and corruption in Federal elections, therefore

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee of the Senate be, and is hereby, authorized, empowered and directed to make inquiry into the matter stated in the foregoing resolution, and also generally into the subject of the use of money in Federal elections, so as to ascertain as far as possible the extent of bribery and to report to the Senate at the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, by bill or otherwise, the legislation said committee may deem necessary to prevent or suppress such bribery and to compel the attendance of witnesses.

CONTROL OVER CORPORATIONS.

Senator Heyburn Has a Plan for New Government Board.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—A national board to exercise supervision and control over corporations is provided for in a bill introduced in the Senate today by Senator Heyburn. It is proposed that Congress create a new department of the Government to exist in connection with the Department of Commerce and Labor, to be known as the "National Board of Corporations." This board shall consist of five persons, four to be nominated by the President, for terms of four years each, and salaries of \$5,000 annually, and the fifth person shall be the secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Authority far greater than that enjoyed by the department now entrusted with the regulation of corporations in such matters as the production of all books or documents, or the attendance of witnesses necessary to the investigation of any question affecting the right of a corporation to engage in business under provision of this act.

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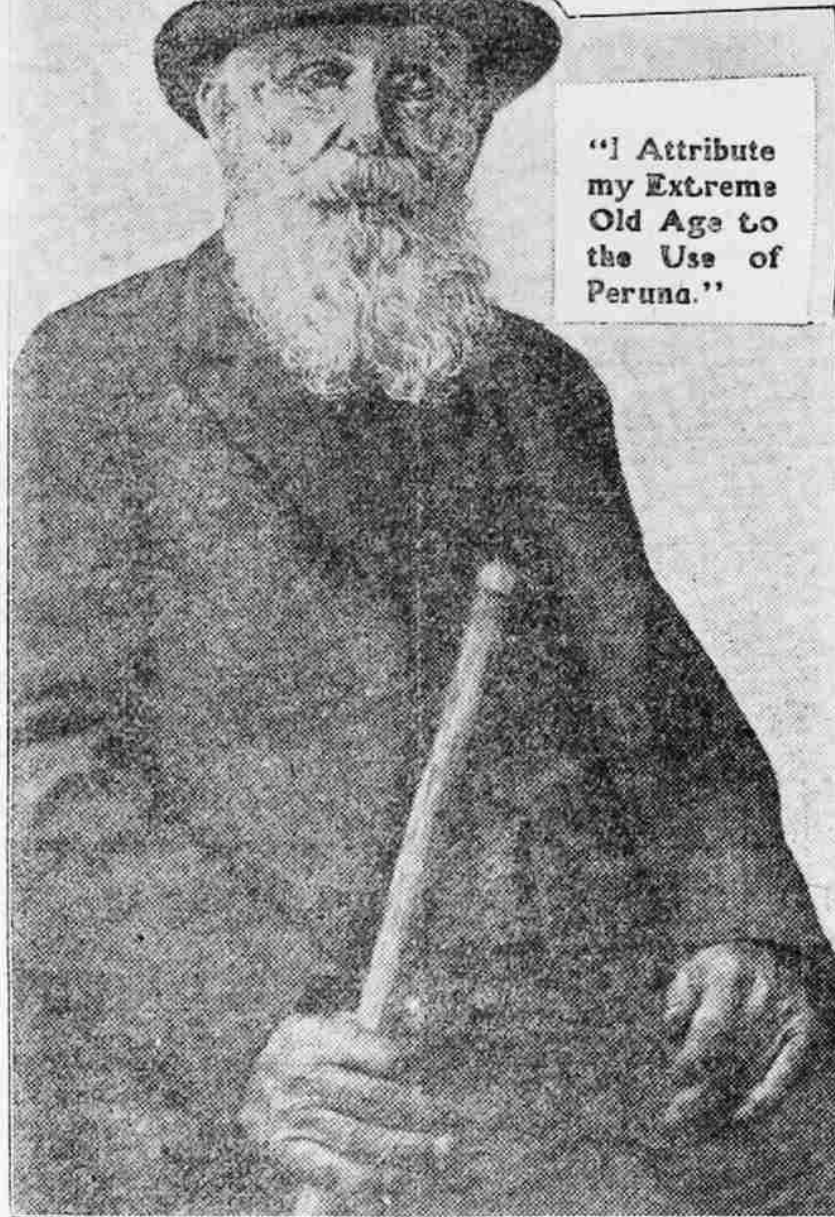
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## THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

ESCAPED THE TERRORS OF MANY WINTERS BY USING PE-RU-NA



Mr. Isaac Brock, 116 Years Old Last Birthday.

ISAAC BROCK, a citizen of McLennan county, Texas, has lived for 116 years. For many years he resided in Bosque Falls, eighteen miles west of Waco, but now lives with his son-in-law at Valley Mills, Texas.

A short time ago, by request, Uncle Isaac came to Waco and sat for his picture. In his hand he held a stick cut from the grave of Gen. Andrew Jackson, which has been carried by him ever since. Mr. Brock is a dignified old gentleman, showing few signs of decrepitude. His family Bible is still preserved, and it shows that the date of his birth was written 116 years ago.

Surely a few words from this remarkable old gentleman, who has had 116 years' experience to draw from, would be interesting as well as profitable.

A lengthy biographical sketch is given of this remarkable old man in the Waco Times-Herald, December 4, 1898. A still more pretentious biography of this, the oldest living man, illustrated with a

asks that a commission be appointed to inquire into his life to the lands in question. He says he is prepared to prove his descent from royalty and that he is now a royal subject of the United States.

ver: Glaf N. Erickson, Auburn; William P. Ely, Kelso.

Opposed to Double Statehood.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, Gov. Otero of the Territory of New Mexico, takes a decided position against the uniting of that Territory with Arizona as one State. He says:

"There is no doubt that the great majority of the people of Mexico are opposed to joining New Mexico and Arizona as one State. Even the small percentage who would acquiesce in such consolidation prefer single and separate Territories, in order to avoid the differences in population, in legislation, in industry, in customs, in ideas, and from a historical and ethnological standpoint, not to mention that the consolidation of the two Territories would be a precedent in American history."

Supplies Destroyed in Civil War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Senator Warren today reported to the Senate from the Committee on Claims the House bill for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies destroyed during the Civil war, under the provisions of the Bowman act, approved March 3, 1883.

Amendments were made by the committee, and the bill as reported is recommended for passage. It proposes to pay in direct appropriations \$2,566,051, and to refer to various departments of the Government the thirty-three cases requiring investigation or adjudication.

Abolish Isthmian Canal Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Representative Mann of Illinois, a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, today introduced a bill abolishing the Isthmian Canal commission and providing that the powers now vested in the President be extended until the end of the Fifty-ninth Congress. Reduction of the personnel of the commission, rather than complete abolition, is the plan which probably will be adopted if the ideas of high official administration, including influential members of the Senate and House, are followed.

Pneumatic Tube Mail Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The commission appointed by the Postmaster General to investigate the question of pneumatic tube mail service, consisting of John M. Martin, James H. Cress and F. W. Fialle, call today on the request for service in San Francisco.

Receipts and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The comparative monthly statement of the Government receipts and expenditures issued today shows the total receipts for December, 1904, to have been \$45,947,952, and the expenditures \$41,497,428, leaving a surplus for the month of \$4,450,524.

Needs of Immigration Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Secretary McCall today sent to the House a report as to the needs of the immigration service and the construction of a station on the Government reservation at Angel's Island at an estimated cost of \$250,000.

Coinage for December.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The monthly coinage statement issued from the bureau

"I Attribute My Extreme Old Age to the Use of Peruna."

In speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says: "After a man has lived in the world as long as I have, he ought to have found out a great many things by experience. I think I have done so."

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is that the proper thing for ailments that are due directly to the effects of the climate. For 116 years I have withstood the changeable climate of the United States."

"I have always been a very healthy man, but, of course, subject to the affections which are due to sudden changes in the climate and temperature